

Cotton Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

4913. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of cotton is produced in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there are sufficient number of cotton spinning mills in the State to make optimum use of the cotton produced there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to set up cotton spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh, and

(e) when these mills are likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT). (a) to (c). During the cotton season 1988-89, 1989-90 1990-91, the quantity of cotton produced in Madhya Pradesh was to the tune of 12.03 lakh bales, 13.40 lakh bales and 16.00 lakh bales respectively. In order of quantity—wise production of cotton in various States of the country, the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the average, ranks fourth. From the information available, 82 units have been issued licence/registrations for total capacity of 19.44 lakh spindles and 31,153 rotors for setting-up spinning and composite mills in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The yearly average cotton consumption for all the 82 units comes about 8.39 lakh bales of 175 kgs each. In view of the average pressing of cotton in Madhya Pradesh being 13.81 lakh bales per year, the cotton produced in the State is more than the spinning capacity licenced/registered in the State.

(d) The Central Government has got no proposal to set-up spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh at present.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

Employment to Weavers

4914. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to provide employment to the weavers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) In addition to the existing package of employment oriented measures, Central Government has recently formulated and announced two new schemes, viz., (i) Margin Money for Destitute Weavers, and (ii) Development of Integrated Handloom Villages, with a view to provide employment to destitute weavers living below poverty line and for development of handloom villages to ensure sustained and gainful employment to the handloom weavers.

(b) The Scheme of 'Margin Money for Destitute Weavers' announced for implementation during the current financial year envisages capital support to the weavers who are in destitution through cooperativisation. The scale of assistance is @ Rs. 2000/- per destitute member subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per society. The scheme called 'Development of Integrated Handloom Villages', also introduced for implementation during 1991-92 adopts a cluster approach for development of selected handloom villages in the country by providing all types of facilities in terms of skill upgradation, productivity, infrastructure etc.